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oughbred sire needed to improve the general purpose horse. He is by Emperor of Norfolk, a grandson of Lexington, whose blood is under ban in England and France, nothing bearing it being eligible to the stud books of either country. The way in which this strain is being exploited must be a shock to those who were responsible for its exclusion.

With Orpheus, a son of RICHARD CROKER's Derby winner Orby—the latter also had a cross to Lexington—considered the best horse in England—and yearlings tracing to the blind hero of Woodburn bringing upward of \$50,000 at auction, there seems to be some merit in cold blood, as it is called by the British blood stock authorities. They recently received a shock when Lord Darnley doubled up the blood of Hanover, sire of Orby's dam, by mating a daughter of Sir Martin—another so-called half-bred by Hanover—to Orpheus.

Beveridge's Defeat.

The defeat of ALBERT BEVERIDGE for Senator in Indiana, considered wholly apart from its political aspect, is a national loss. The United States Senate needs BEVERIDGE. It never needed men like him more than it needs them now.

If BEVERIDGE had been elected he would have brought to the Senate ripened experience, wide knowledge of public affairs, wide knowledge of American history, wide knowledge of world history, and would have brought to that body a brilliant mind, brilliant scholarship and genius for work.

If BEVERIDGE had been elected he would have been a towering figure in the Senate, almost if not actually the biggest figure there.

The country can ill afford to lose such men as BEVERIDGE from its service in these times of world chaos.

Public Statues of Living Men.

In this country it is not the fashion to put up monuments to living men. The exceptions are so few as to prove that the rule is almost absolute. The statue of JAMES S. T. STRANAHAN at the entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was unveiled in the lifetime of the subject, who had been Park Commissioner of the city for more than twenty years and was famed as a philanthropist and a public spirited citizen. But Mr. STRANAHAN was 83 years old when his statue was unveiled, past the age of ambition and indiscretion.

A modest statue of CHANCEY M. DEWEY was unveiled in the public park in Peekskill, the town of Mr. DEWEY's birth, in 1918. Mr. DEWEY was then 84 years old and, as in the case of Commissioner STRANAHAN, practically immune from the possibility of doing anything out of the way—such as missing a joke or voting for BRYAN.

Will the present proceedings in San Francisco go far toward breaking down the tradition against statues of living men in their prime? On Armistice Day a heroic bronze figure of General PERSHING is to be unveiled in Golden Gate Park. It shows the commander of the A. E. F. watching troops in battle. The inscription declares that the monument is "in tribute to General PERSHING and the victorious armies of the United States and her co-belligerents during the world war."

The San Francisco dispatches say that the statue, which is a gift to the city from Dr. MORRIS HENZSTEIN, was carved secretly by the sculptor, HAIG CARTER. This may mean that General PERSHING had no knowledge until this week of the unusual honor that is to be paid to him on Saturday. He cannot order it down. Can he protest against it, if he would, in view of the fact that the inscription couples his armies with him in its tribute?

Is it a good thing, viewed from any direction, to dress our heroes in immortal bronze while yet they have, like General PERSHING, years of public activity? Once the fashion is set there is no telling how far a sentimental people will go with it.

Concerning Certain Detectives.

In several cases of mysterious crimes committed in and around New York within recent years eminent detective story writers have been asked to apply their ingenuity to the solution of the problems. When they have responded the results have been disappointing. Brought face to face with crime mysteries, brilliantly successful unravelers of intricately contrived romantic plots of violence and subtlety have been commonplace and futile in their suggestions. Indeed, they have hardly seemed to measure up to the standards of analytically penetrating intelligence of the average police department detective.

The explanation is very simple. The writer of crime mystery fiction first commits the crime. Then he proceeds to cover it up with an intricate snarl of false clues, each leading to an innocent person. When he has amused his reader with the exploits of a number of dunderhead official explorations of these blind alleys he launches his own personally conducted, supernaturally acute "criminal investigator" on the job.

In following the adventures of this personage to their predetermined brilliant solution comparisons are sometimes suggested between detective achievements of this sort and those of some crime problem which may be engaging public attention. But it should be borne in mind that the detective of romance has more to go on than has the detective of the world of realities.

To begin with, before the detective of fiction starts in to unravel the

mystery he knows all about the crime and who committed it. He is, in fact, the alter ego of the criminal, the detective story writer himself, who starts off with a minutely detailed explanation of the entire mystery he is to solve. This is a good deal of help. When a man has the job of solving a problem it is an obvious advantage to have it all solved for him before he starts in to work on it. That is precisely the situation with the detective of fiction.

The detective in the world of realities has been known to fall in the solution of crime mysteries. Sometimes he is so long getting anywhere that a public filled with fiction detection ideals of detective story inspiration is likely to forget the hand-caps he is under as compared with the Sherlocks. This works an injustice.

It would be interesting to commandeer the services of the fiction writers in baffling crimes. Their achievements in bringing criminals to justice possibly would not be very remarkable, but the exhibition they would make of their analytic gifts and power of observation in dealing with crime mystery actualities might be entertaining.

Furniture and Life.

More than a mere summary of what the young nation was accomplishing in decorating the houses of the period is represented by the Duncan Phyfe furniture on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is eloquent as a revelation of the ways of life and the taste of New York's wealthy citizens in the early days of the nineteenth century. The evolution of PHYFE as an artist is said by commentators to be a result of the great material prosperity of the age in which he lived.

Wealth was rapidly increasing. The homes on which merchants were expending part of their growing fortunes demanded appropriate furnishings. Their owners naturally sought the most famous cabinet maker of his time. What a story is told by the contrast between the simple outlines of the pieces in the museum and the florid, ornate specimens of domestic art which are in demand to-day!

The life of New York when PHYFE was at the height of his fame was probably no more pretentious and luxurious than this exquisite self-contained cabinet work. The designer undoubtedly meant to make his sofas and chairs, his cabinets and tables representative of all the rich expansion of social life under the genial influence of prosperity. If they fail with their sparing ornamentation to do anything of the kind in the opinion of beholders to-day it is because the fullest expression of the new condition in our civilization was impossible to the artist.

Even the wealthy citizens of that day did not seek to give true expression to the changing conditions of existence. The most elegant type of American furniture with which they were familiar was the Colonial. From this style PHYFE, in spite of his deference to English traditions, in reality descended. Life was hard and dour in the days that fixed the Colonial tradition in decoration. With all PHYFE's skill and artistic taste he could not make his work express the spirit of careless wealth, abundance and ease.

So the new houses of the present day, costing many times as much as those which interested the genius of this American pioneer, do not seek his work. Its beauty is loudly praised and its rare specimens bring high prices from the few who appreciate their beauty. The artificial elegance of the eighteenth century in French decoration or the painted glories of the Italians, however, are most in demand to-day. So great has been the increase in material prosperity and inevitably in luxury that the simpler models of early American decoration no longer satisfy the more ambitious spirit of the day.

New York's Water Power.

New York State has an undeveloped resource of 4,000,000 continuous horse power in her streams, according to a statement made by JOHN P. HOGAN in a paper read at the San Francisco meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers. This includes one-half the potential energy of the New York side of Niagara Falls and of the St. Lawrence River. In these sources of power and the still undeveloped energies of the State's inland streams Mr. HOGAN sees vast possibilities of industrial development as well as an enormous reduction in the consumption of coal.

Covering about 3 per cent. of the area of the Union, New York has 8 per cent. of the industries of the country and produces 15 per cent. of the total kilowatt hours of electric energy developed in all the central stations of the United States. In manufacturing, lighting and transportation the State consumes 37,000,000 tons of coal annually. With coal at \$7 a ton these groups of industries would every year have to meet a coal bill of \$259,000,000. With water power resources fully developed it is estimated that this coal bill would be reduced by about one-third, that is to say, by about \$86,000,000. This would justify a development capitalization of a billion dollars.

As to the prospects of this very desirable development Mr. HOGAN is optimistic. Difficulties which heretofore have impeded progress in this direction are gradually being overcome by a broader understanding and application of the principles involved. Provision for adequate storage of water together with selective development of plants along these streams in harmony with the uninterrupted flow of power from the great Niagara

and St. Lawrence sources is among the problems to be solved before the Empire State can fully utilize these vast resources.

The chief obstacles to the development of inland streams have been legal restrictions and lack of cooperation between private and public interests. In conformity with the common law the courts have sustained an extended scale contingent upon a practically unattainable agreement between private interests. Differences in designs of plants on a single stream and the consequent inevitable interferences were responsible for many failures to come to amicable understandings. This obstacle is being rapidly overcome by the conversion of great numbers of direct water power plants into hydro-electric operation along one stream. The river regulating district plan is based upon mutual understandings between all power owners on a stream and is now rapidly minimizing collisions of interests.

It cannot be doubted that all serious obstacles in the way of New York's development of its magnificent water power resources to capacity will be overcome. Mr. HOGAN assures us that we are leading the country in thorough and competent study of the subject, and it is a lead which the Empire State is likely to keep.

History Made Easy.

Everything possible is done nowadays to make education painless and pleasurable for the youth of the country. The peak of educational endeavor, in so far as it affects the earlier stages of instruction, appears to be reached by making the hours of study indistinguishable from the hours of play.

Is the boy studying history? He may draw a map surrounding a castle and learn about feudalism. Is he studying the history of England? Let him chalk a white rose and a red rose upon the blackboard, write under them Lancaster and York, and learn about the War of the Roses.

There is one means of making history easy which no educator has yet suggested. Take this tedious business of learning the names of the Presidents of the United States. How simple it could be made! All that is necessary is to go back to the custom of identifying kings by their given names plus a word of description—Edward the Confessor, Richard the Lion Hearted, Ivan the Terrible.

Let Mr. TART be remembered as WILLIAM the Thunderer, Mr. CLEVELAND as GROVER the Meditative.

The Tearoom.

New York's eagerness for any novelty in the course of everyday life is shown by its treatment of that useful institution known as the tearoom. For many years New Yorkers struggled along without its ministrations. Suddenly the tearoom was discovered in this city and it has become one of its most popular resorts.

But is it the tearoom of yesterday? The metropolis took to the new manner of acquiring refreshment for its daily needs so enthusiastically that any establishment of this kind which could make the slightest claim to the name called itself a tearoom.

So there are regular restaurants of an unambitious character but with none of the qualities of the tearoom which have quite unblushingly appropriated that designation. No novelty in the gastronomic field ever was more warmly received than the tearoom. No name was ever used to cover a wider variety of places of recreation.

Even the kind that offered characteristic dishes, whether they came from Hawaii or merely South Carolina, adopted the title, thus enlarging in another direction the mission of the little eating place which had come to New York with its own specialties in what it gave and in the way it gave them.

So far there hasn't been much front on the pumpkin, and that has been a matter for thanksgiving to those whose cellar bins are scantily lined.

The Toad.

Shakespeare, A writer who is still Sometimes A subject of academic discussion, Referring to the common Batrachian, Characterized him as 'Ugly And venomous, Yet hiding A precious Jewel In his head. And superior Persons Of the present day Have referred Patronizingly To the bat's Emblazing Of an ancient Superstition. Yet Now comes the Biological Survey And tells Us 'toads go Constantly About their own Work Of gaining a livelihood.' Some bean, The toad. And Some bean, Shakespeare. He was Right, as usual. Nay, More, That Jewel is Not Confined to the toad's Head. He is all Jewel!

Europe's Debts to Us.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: In regard to the disposition of the foreign debts due to the United States, may I venture to say that the consensus of public opinion calls for the payment of these obligations, but conceded that long time be given for the payment at a low rate of interest, the interest to be paid annually. This would tend to restrain armaments by the foreign debtors. E. D. AUSTIN, EMER, Pa., November 8.

Beauty in the South Sea.

A Poet's Experience Unlike That of a Scientific Explorer.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: It is no wonder that Professor Nutting had no eye to discover the beauties flowering in the South Sea Islands. He was intent on procuring floral, entomological and other specimens.

Writers and artists of the brush peer around for poetical material, and surely there is an abundance of it in the South Sea, especially in Samoa. Perhaps the Fijians are not so pretty.

During my sojourn of three months in the around Asia, Pango Pango and Honolulu my pencil was busy drawing diverse nymphs, some of them Venuses. Also my poetic scrapbook grew voluminous, dedicating poems to Panaga, Okenia and others with dulcet names.

How any one seeing the maidens there could fail to find any beauties is beyond my credence. I always was surrounded by a covey of damsel white. I was drawing or walking about. They say me dreaming, and all the children taught me their language. They knew I was a poet and all the beautiful maidens sought my company.

Once I was surrounded by forty young Venuses and all had some nice words to say. LOUIS M. ELISEMIUS, NEW YORK, November 8.

The Twist to the Right.

Testing the Deflection Caused by the Earth's Revolution.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If I understand the questioner in the letter "In Cosmic Space" it appears to me he can not realize that the earth's atmosphere rotates with it and is carried with it through cosmic space in its revolution around the sun.

It is true, however, that if a bullet is aimed directly north it will deviate slightly to the right; vice versa if aimed directly south. Sportsmen know this and aim slightly to the left.

Mr. Wallace might consult Barlow & Bryan's "Mathematical Astronomy," p. 335, where these problems are given:

1. A bullet is fired in north latitude 45 degrees with a velocity of 1,000 feet a second at an elevation of 45 degrees; prove that it will be aimed in a vertical plane 12 minutes 30 seconds to the left of the target, and if this precaution is neglected, calculate how many feet it will deviate to the right.

2. If a railway is laid along a meridian and a train is traveling from equator to pole, investigate whether it will exert any lateral or westward thrust on rails and why.

"The Story of the Earth's Atmosphere," by Douglas Archibald, gives a good account, p. 65, of this deflection of the atmosphere toward the right in the northern hemisphere and left in the southern hemisphere.

E. VON RYCKEN WILSON, NEW BRUNSWICK, November 8.

A Glass of Water in a Dining Car.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: If W. R. Wallace is seated in a dining car traveling sixty miles an hour and pours out a glass of water, doesn't the water run into the glass exactly as if the car were standing still? And has he any doubt about the train being in motion?

Is this any easier to understand than his question about airplanes and the rotation of the earth or any harder?

NEW YORK, November 8.

The Standard Oil's Rent.

The Loss by Quarterly Payments in Advance Reduced to \$371,250.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read the statement that the Standard Oil Company would lose \$6,500,000 in ninety-nine years on the lease of the Wells Building because it will have to pay rent quarterly in advance instead of at the end of the quarter.

I have calculated the loss it would incur when payment of the quarterly rent of \$62,500 is made at the first of the quarter instead of at the end of the quarter and find that the company would lose interest only on the \$62,500 each quarter, which loss at the rate of 6 per cent. a year would be \$371,250, or \$3,750 a year. Multiplying \$3,750 by the duration of the lease, ninety-nine years, gives a total of \$371,250, and it would not be that much if the rate of interest were less than 6 per cent. SPENCER ALDRICH, NEW YORK, November 8.

Deaf Automobile Drivers.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: Regarding the statement made by a Paris doctor that too many automobiles are being operated by deaf and nearsighted persons, let me say that if the doctors and so-called specialists would devote their efforts and training to finding a help cure for those so afflicted instead of trying to take a livelihood away from them they would be doing something worth while.

As I have been deaf for a number of years and have spent hundreds of dollars seeking relief from doctors and specialists I know there is very little help, if any, for a deaf person. Incidentally I do not drive a car. DOVER, N. J., November 7. H. S. D.

An Old Fraud Recalled.

To THE NEW YORK HERALD: When the memory of Garfield was still dear to me, an advertisement appeared offering to send for \$1 a magnificent executed steel engraving of the martyred President done in color. To all who wrote an order was mailed a Garfield five cent stamp mounted on a card. To-day I secured my first President Roosevelt stamp, and it occurs to me that some sharper may try this old trick on the public who love our beloved Colonel, hero, President and statesman. Forewarned is forearmed against rascality of this nature. N. L. R., NEW YORK, November 8.

A Financial Hint From Kansas.

From the Atchison Globe. About the only way to get some men to pay any attention to a bill is to send them one they don't owe.

A Missouri Supplication.

From the Sedalia Capital. If at first you don't succeed, ask yourself why.

Louvain Library Campaign Starts

Dr. Butler and Whitney Warren Tell of Plan to Raise \$1,000,000 in United States by Small Subscriptions.

A nationwide campaign to raise a million dollar fund for the restoration of the library of the University of Louvain was inaugurated at a dinner given last night at the Army and Navy Club, 122 West Fifty-ninth street. Among those present was a committee of one hundred leading educators of this city.

George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, presided. The speakers included Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and chairman of the committee in charge of the campaign;